

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington Feb. 28.	Fayetteville March 4.	Newbern. Feb. 21.	Petersburg. March 3.
Brandy, Cognac, - - -	gall. 175 a	125 a 150	150	130 150
Apple, - - -	45	50 55	45 50	50 60
Peach, - - -	—	55 60	75	60 62 1/2
Bacon, - - -	lb. 8 1/2	9 7 8	7 7	8 9
Beeswax, - - -	—	31 32	32 34	—
Butter, - - -	12 16	12 15	18 20	—
Coffee, - - -	20	21 24	24 26	25 28
Corn, - - -	bush. 45	42 45	30	35 40
Cotton, - - -	lb. 12 13	11 12 1/2	12 13	12 1/2 13
Candles, mould, - - -	9 10	12 12 1/2	12 1/2 14	—
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 114 128	80	70 80	—
Ginger, - - -	bbl. 625 650	475 500	600 700	400 525
Gin, Holland, - - -	gall. 100	90 125	125	110
Country, - - -	40 42	43 45	45 50	—
Iron, - - -	ton 8500 9000	10080 11200	—	8500 10000
Lard, - - -	lb. 8 9	8 10	7 8	—
Lime, - - -	caik 140	240 300	—	187 200
Molasses, - - -	gall. 28 24	26 28	28	30 33
Pepper, Phil., - - -	doz. —	230 3 0	—	225 250
Powder, Amer., - - -	keg —	500 800	—	550 700
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 90	80 100	90 100	115 125
West India, - - -	—	70 80	75 85	75 80
New England, - - -	—	38 40	40 45	40 45
Rice, - - -	cwt. 275 287	350 400	375	—
Shot, - - -	—	1100 1200	—	1000 1100
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. —	75 80	65 75	75 87 1/2
Turk's Island, - - -	45 50	75 80	60 70	—
Sugar, Brown, - - -	cwt. 1000	900 1050	1000	900 1300
Loaf, - - -	lb. —	18 20	22	15 25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder, - - -	—	165 200	—	120 175
Hyson, - - -	—	120 120	—	—
Young Hyson, - - -	—	—	—	120 125
Tobacco, - - -	cwt. 400 450	300 375	—	250 1000
Tallow, - - -	lb. 8 9	6 7	8 10	—
Whiskey, - - -	gall. 38 40	33 35	40	37 1/2 40
Wine, Madeira, - - -	—	125 400	—	250 400
Teneriffe, - - -	—	125 150	160 175	—
Sherry, - - -	—	—	200 225	—
Port, - - -	—	200 325	—	—
Malaga, - - -	—	80	—	—

Sale for Taxes.
WILL be sold at the market house in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d of March next, for cash, the following lots and parts of lots, situate in the town of Hillsborough, Lots No. 19 and 20, claimed by William Adams, part of No. 15, occupied by Jacob P. Womack, and claimed by Elizabeth Dickery, Nos. 18 and 130, and part of No. 24, occupied by John Taylor, Jr.
Merrill Adams,
Constable.
January 19, 06—3w

Chickasaw Land for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell or accommodate terms, sixteen hundred acres prime land, lying on the north fork of the Forked Deer and Ohio rivers. Land being convenient to Hillsborough, or likely young negroes, will be taken in part payment.
A. B. Bruce.
Hillsborough, Jan. 9 04—2m

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Asky D. Murray } In Equity, Fall Term, 1823.
John Lane, Jr. }
Appearing to the court that the defendant in this case keeps himself so concealed that the process of this court cannot be served upon him: On motion of P. H. Mangum, the complainant's counsel, it is ordered by the court that publication for three months be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
A copy,
B. Elliott, c. M. E.
Price adv. \$ 4 75. 00—3m

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
LEE'S long and highly approved FAMILY MEDICINES, continue to be carefully prepared and sold wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's Dispensary, N. 168, Hanover-st. Baltimore: Sold also by his appointment, by
Richard L. Cook, P. M.
HILLSBOROUGH,
Who has just received a fresh supply.
* * * Please to observe whatever, and where ever you buy, none can be Lie's Genuine Family Medicines, with out the signature of the proprietor.
NATH RIDGLEY,
Late Michael Lee & Co. VIZ.
Lee's excellent Antibilious Pills—They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colics, which are often of fatal consequence.
* * * Please to ask for "LEE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS."
DEAR Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Antibilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomachs, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable Family Medicine.
JACOB SMALL
Aug. 9, 1822. Conwy-st. Baltimore.
To Mr. Noah Ridgley.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of Worms.
Lee's Elixir—an invaluable Medicine, it never fails to cure the most violent Colics, and affords instant and great relief, in all obstinate coughs—it also relieves young children from Cholera, &c.
Lee's Nervous Cordial—an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard—No Medicine ever excelled this in curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-bitten feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops—A never failing cure.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment—Warranted to cure the Itch by only one application.
Lee's Persian Lotion—An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring worms, prickles, heat, softens the skin, and improves the complexion.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.
Lee's Lip Salve.
* * * Numerous cases of CURES could be annexed, of the happy and good effects that have followed the use of the above JUSTLY CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES, but the publisher has not room for them in this paper. A number of persons have called on the proprietor, and have given it as their confident opinion, that their health has been entirely restored from the most alarming diseases, and in many cases their days have been greatly prolonged by the timely use of these most excellent Medicines.
* * * Country dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, as they will be treated on the most liberal terms. Persons wishing to sell them on commission, can obtain them in those places where no agents exist, by giving approved reference, letters post paid.
Nov. 19, 07—30w



Rural Economy.
And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.
AGRICULTURAL INQUIRIES.
No. VII.
The law for encouraging agriculture, considered.

A singular fatality seems to have directed the policy of North-Carolina for some time past. Scarcely had the banks opened the great avenues of debt, and began to tax the people, monopolize money, and make a necessity for ten times as much as could be had; when the internal improvement system was born in the shape of a monster calculated only to breed merchants and stockholders to eat up plow teams, and metamorphose carts and wagons into boats, all for the benefit of agriculture. But a kind Providence, which is always the friend of him who tills the ground, interposed in our favor, and decreed the death of this unnatural production, should it be left to its own strength and resources. Its parents, however, watched over its infancy with the affection due to a rickety child, and generously determined upon its preservation and support, provided it could be done with little or no expense to themselves. Loud and frequent appeals were therefore made to our state pride; and the praise of the beast was sent abroad and published, and afterwards quoted at home with such wonderful effect, that the public chest was soon opened for its support. Who could imagine that North Carolina would so easily forsake her solid interest to gratify a foolish pride, and receive a transient flattery, soon to be followed by reproach and embittered with remorse!

Had the current of evil measures now been stayed, it might possibly have been conjectured that a capstone was wanting to the climax of absurdity. But billiard tables were thrown down to drive the merchant and banker to the store and counting room; and even the harmless dealers in old pewter, brass, bees-wax and rabbit skins, with pedlars of utensils of domestic economy, were carefully suppressed to give them more employment and profit. A new era was expected from their application and industry. Money was privileged, trade was encouraged, and the barrenness of agricultural capital and industry was soundly taxed for its own benefit and the support of every thing.
Strange that agriculture should refuse to flourish and improve under such weighty blessings! Such, however, was the fact; and the current of public opinion was in danger of reacting, had not a new discovery been made in civil policy, which was now as than throwing aside all pretences, and putting another tax on agriculture; plainly and expressly for its encouragement. This gave rise to our famous agricultural law, which will be the subject of our present consideration. We presume this law has afforded enough conversation and newspaper panegyric to be generally understood. It appears to no great disadvantage on paper; and in other countries, or under other circumstances, it might be attended with a good effect. It seems well calculated to encourage agricultural societies; but the interest of agriculture is not always identified with the prosperity of these societies. The agricultural societies of Europe and the northern states, are still in their infancy; and the manner in which they are conducted has been a subject of just animadversion. The members of these societies in Europe, are chiefly landlords, who live upon their rents, and it is their principal object to make the labor of tenants contribute as much as possible to their praise or profit. The tenant who does the labor is infinitely less regarded than the stock he raises. As they are all wealthy, or desirous of being thought so, they too often forget their interest, and enter into a foolish competition in

producing prodigies, from which they derive a species of celebrity at a very great expense. Most of their premiums encourage this extravagance; and none but the rich can enter into competition for them. The circumstances of the people in the northern states are essentially different; but they have adopted too many of the errors of Europe, and have not had sufficient time and experience to remedy this great defect. They continue to offer a premium for the largest ox or hog, or the greatest quantity of produce made on a single acre of land. A calf is therefore fed on the milk of two, three or four cows, and then stabled, curried and pampered until he is eight years old, to make a premium ox; a pig is fed with new milk and meal for three or four years, to make a premium hog; a whole farm is neglected to manure and tend a single acre; and the northern farmer, in the midst of his fame, as a successful agriculturist, often sighs to find it the price of his ruin. These evils will soon be cured; and in no part of the world will agricultural societies be attended with greater benefit than in the northern states. They have long been preparing the way to the highest state of human improvement. Such is the excellence of their civil institutions, that no man is condemned to ignorance; and it is very common to see men of liberal education, well skilled in science, philosophy and politics, holding the plow and toiling from day to day in the field. Men of first rate science teach in common schools of fifty or an hundred scholars, for ten or fifteen dollars a month. This is not because learning is undervalued, but because it is common. The veteran patriot, Timothy Pickens, is not an uncommon instance among them, of a man descending from the highest offices of the state to till his own field, and eat the bread made by the labor of his own hands, in cheerfulness and contentment. Agricultural labor is honorable and in fashion, and no man considers himself above it. We have seen their governors called from the field to despatch the business of state, and their judges in vacation take up the scythe and volunteer in assisting to save the crop of their neighbor who was sick. Men are there bound together in social charity by a chain of mutual dependencies. In such a state of society, had European errors been unknown, a law like ours might be expected only to give uniformity to the associations, which would be naturally formed to record and make known the useful results of experience. But our circumstances are very different. Perhaps the perseverance of a whole century in the wisest measures would scarcely produce a similar state of improvement. So shamefully has public education been neglected, that we believe the greatest half of our white population over the age of twenty years, are unable to read; not one in ten to keep accounts. We have seen magistrates, and members of the legislature, who could not write. We mention this as the misfortune of individuals; the fault lies at the door of our civil institutions. In this situation, it is in vain to think of forming agricultural societies with an expectation of general benefit; and a law upon this subject, which presumes our planters learned and intelligent, must operate too much as an insult upon their feelings, which must recoil back upon the legislature for having withheld from them the means of education. The sober discretion of our planters will view this law in its true light; and they will not readily engage in agricultural societies without a possibility of being benefited. The present embarrassments under which they labor, and the sacrifices they are constantly called on to make, will not permit them to waste much time or labor on doubtful theories or experiments. We may therefore cease to wonder why so wise a law should be so coldly received by agricultural men. No complaint has yet been made against this appropriation of public money; it is borne with patience; but in many counties no persons are found willing to receive it. So far as we can learn, those few agricultural societies which have been already formed, are composed principally of merchants, millers, capitalists and professional men, who are placed in easy cir-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.
All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.
* * * Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favor us with communications

Haywood Bridge.
AGREEABLE to an order to us directed from the county court of Chatham, we shall, on Friday the 12th of March next, in the town of Haywood, let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge across Haw river, at or near Aquilla's ford in said town.—The specifications and plan of the bridge will be made known on that day.
As this is a large and heavy job, it will be worthy the attention of contractors. They may be assured that timber of good quality may be had, at a trifling expense, within a mile of the contemplated site of the bridge, and lumber in any quantity may be had at Boylan's mills, within two miles.
Parish Cross, }
Arch. Carloss, }
J. H. Hawkins, }
February 15. 12—2w

To the Public.
BE it known and remembered, that I, Augustus Benton, late of Darlington district, South Carolina, but now of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, for and on behalf of himself and his mother Frances Benton, both at present of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, do hereby revoke and disannul all and every power of attorney made by himself singly, or with his mother, Frances Benton, jointly, all and every power of attorney made by them jointly or distinctly, either in North or South Carolina, to be null and void; particularly a power recently made by the said Augustus Benton and his mother, Frances Benton, bearing date on or about the 29th of November, 1823, to Abner Benton Bruce, and attested by Washington Bruce, for their claim on the estate of Penny Benton, deceased; as also a power made by the said Frances Benton as aforesaid, on or about the 10th of April, 1822, to John Bruce and Lemuel H. Beaton, to receive a certain negro boy called and known by the name of Gordon, which was recovered by the said Frances Benton in the Superior Court of Orange county, against John Taylor, Jun. of Hillsborough.
Augustus Benton,
for himself and mother,
Frances Benton.
Feb. 26, 1824. 12—3a

WRITING PAPER.
NOT and Foolscap Writing Paper, for sale at this office, at three dollars per ream.
February 16 09—

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been qualified as executor and executrix to the estate of Jonathan Davis, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment, regularly attested, within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Joseph Allison, Executor.
Rachel Davis, Executrix.
February 28. 12—3w

LAND for Sale near Hillsborough.
THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 16th day of March, being the second day of Orange superior court, a tract of land lying on the great road to Raleigh, and three miles from Hillsborough. The tract contains 336 acres; 80 acres of which is cleared land, and the balance wood land. It is improved with a large farm house, barn, orchard, and a large and excellent meadow. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, with interest from the date.
This plantation is in an excellent neighborhood, and is so near to Hillsborough that all the produce of the farm can be easily and conveniently sold. Three loads of wood can conveniently be hauled to Hillsborough in a day in the winter season, and four loads in the summer.
Those that wish to purchase are requested to look at the place previous to the day of sale.
J. S. Smith.
February 18. 10—1da

Alexander Harrison & Co.
on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Brides, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear, BOOTS, SHOES, and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank, or any kind of Produce.
Feb. 18, 1824. 11—
Just published, and for sale at this Office,
—Price 30 cents—
A SOLEMN ADDRESS TO YOUTH,
WITH
Serious Reflections and Remarks,
Tending to show the vanity of Human Acquirements,
And pointing out to the youthful mind the duty of instruction in that Knowledge which never needs to be repented of.
ALSO,
AN EPISTLE,
Dedicated to every Young Person who reads the preceding Address.
BRING
An Allegorical Representation of the Walks of Youth, particularly with respect to Marriage.
BY THOMAS ARNETT,
Of the Society of Friends.
Nov. 25. 08—

BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
Nov. 19, 07—30w

...and full of speculative notions. Perhaps such men need a stimulus to keep alive their projects, and make them tend their patches; but it is unjust to draw it from the public chest. By uniting in agricultural societies, the very name gives them some consequence, and their idle theories and bloated declamations on subjects foreign to their daily business, receives more respect, or less ridicule. This kind of ware is, however, seldom overrated at home; but when it goes abroad, it assumes a more imposing aspect, and the people at a distance are involved in some perplexity, lest a lawyer, a merchant, or a school-master, who scarcely knows a plow from a harrow, should be palmed off upon them as a planter of profound knowledge and experience. Common justice requires, that in publishing the names and merits of these agricultural worthies the means by which they live, and their opportunities of obtaining information, should likewise be given. This would soon enable the public to distinguish between genuine and the counterfeit, and give a just value to agricultural writings. We do not pretend to say, but that persons who are not practically engaged in agriculture, may sometimes give hints and explanations of real importance. But we have known many, who have talked and written upon this subject, until they have fairly deceived themselves, and abandoned useful and profitable pursuits, to engage in agriculture at their cost. Agricultural societies should be composed of men who live entirely upon agricultural capital or industry. Their own interest will then direct and control their proceedings. Their own interest will then direct and control their proceedings. Other persons may be considered honorary members in proportion to their merits. Premiums should only be given as rewards of industry or skill, or for discoveries which effect a saving of labor or expense in this useful and important science. Such agricultural societies may well be encouraged, and we hope none but such will disgrace themselves by laying claim to any share of public money.

LILLINGTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others; which was twice read and committed.

The motion of Mr. Owen, of Alabama, charging the committee of ways and means with an inquiry into the effect of the tariff bill, was again up, and again suspended by the lapse of the time allowed for the consideration of resolutions.

The appropriation bill for the military service of the United States for 1824, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on imports.

Mr. Martindale, (who had moved on Friday last that the committee rise,) after some prefatory remarks, and for the purpose of bringing up the general principles of the bill for discussion, made a motion to strike out the enacting clause. He then commenced a speech in favor of the bill, which occupied the house till four o'clock—when Mr. M. gave way for a motion that the committee rise; and the committee rose.

The following messages were received from the president of the United States:

The first transmitting a report from the department of war, in answer to an inquiry of the house of representatives, whether the rules and regulations compiled by General Scott, for the government of the army, are now in force, in the army, or any part thereof; and by what authority the same have been adopted and enforced.

The second, transmitting a similar report, in reply to an inquiry of the house touching the running of the line intended to constitute the western boundary of the territory of Arkansas.

The third, transmitting a similar report, containing an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred by transporting two hundred of the troops now at the Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

The fourth, transmitting certain documents relative to the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state in the late war, and for which payment was made by the state.

These messages were respectively read and laid on the table; and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The resolution of Mr. Owen being again called up, and the question being put on the amendment of Mr. Sharpe, inserting "the secretary of the treasury," in place of "the committee of ways and means," it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 80, nays 69, and the question being on adopting the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called for. Before taking the yeas and nays, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, offered a further amendment, inserting after the word *Resolved*, "That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the secretary of the treasury, with directions to report."

At the suggestion of Mr. Storrs, the resolution was so amended as not to discharge the committee from the discussion, but to furnish the secretary with a copy of the bill.

Mr. Owen protested against all intention of retarding the discussion, and assented to the amendment as now proposed.

The question being taken on Mr. McLane's amendment, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 107.

Mr. Rich offered a further amendment, to strike out the words "of the government," and insert after "revenue," the words "the commerce, and manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the United States."

Mr. Rich supported his amendment by a few observations, signifying that revenue was not the only interest to be considered in the legislation of congress.

Mr. McDuffie opposed this amendment as imposing duties which had no reference to the official duties of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Owen followed on the same side, and seemed to consider the amendment as intended either to ridicule or evade the object of the resolution.

Mr. Floyd objected to the whole course proposed. He thought it was not consistent with the dignity of the house, to go for information, and for the suggestion of its future duties, to one of the president's secretaries; and moved to lay the resolution, with the amendment, on the table.

The yeas and nays being called for, on this question, stood—yeas 96, nays 92.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

Mr. Martindale resumed the speech which he had yesterday commenced, on his own motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Considerable conversation ensued; when the question being put on striking out the first section of the bill, it was decided in the negative, only 14 rising in its favour.

The details of the bill was again resumed, and occupied the committee for the remainder of the sitting; when, on motion of Mr. Livingston, the committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25.

Mr. A. Smith, from the library committee, made a report on the message of the president of the United States, transmitting a statement prepared by Wm. Lambert, explanatory of his astronomical observations and calculations, made with a view to establish the longitude of the capitol; which report was laid on the table.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on private lands claims, reported a bill for the relief of the Columbian Institute, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Sibley, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law on any article of foreign growth or manufacture, will be for the interest of the agriculturist, and if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that all persons who shall voluntarily engage to serve in the navy six months during peace, and twelve months during war, shall be exempted from all militia duty, except when, in cases of great public danger, the levy, in mass, shall be ordered.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the stage of the union, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on imports.

And the question still being on the motion of Mr. Brent to strike out the clause of the bill laying a duty of 6 cents a yard on cotton bagging, the debate was renewed, and it continued with unceasing ardor till past 4 o'clock, when the committee rose,

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Owen submitted the following,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house whether the tariff bill now under consideration will, in his opinion, if it passes into a law, in its present shape, "simplify the collection of duties on imports;" and whether its operation

will, without bringing address to the community, tend to augment the revenue, prove salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country;—and that the clerk be directed to furnish the secretary of the treasury with a copy of this bill, as reported by the committee on manufactures."

It was laid on the table without debate.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the new Tariff bill.

After a good deal of debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Brent, to strike out the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, and decided in the negative—yeas 24, nays 107.

Mr. Buchanan then renewed his motion to amend the clause, by striking out 6 cents and inserting 44 cents; which was carried—yeas 119.

Mr. P. P. Barbour then moved to strike out the clause laying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat—and before any question was taken on this motion,

The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Garnett.

And the house adjourned.

An attempt was made to adjourn to 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, to-morrow, but lost—yeas 58, nays 85.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Owen called up the resolution some days since offered by him.

The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and were as follows—yeas 60, nays 113.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, to strike from the bill the proposed duty of 25 cents per bushel on wheat—

The debate was resumed, and continued until after 4 o'clock, on that question, of which Messrs. Garnett, P. P. Barbour, and Webster, maintained the affirmative, and Messrs. Taylor, Clay, Baylies, Tod, Wright, Tracy, Mallory, Marvin, Ross, Ingham, Vance, of Ohio, Buchanan, and McLane of Del. the negative. Mr. Hayden, of N. Y., also engaged in the debate, stating a variety of facts on the subject.

Towards the close of the debate, it became rather warmer than was desirable; and, when the question was taken, it was decided in the negative, 113 to 71.

The committee then rose—and the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Webster, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill "further to amend the judiciary system of the United States."

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, from the committee on roads and canals, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, transmitting the report of the board of engineers, on the navigation of the Mississippi, made a report, accompanied by a bill "to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers."

[This bill proposes to authorize the president to cause dykes and sluices to be constructed, for the purpose of navigation at the lowest stage of the water, upon certain bars in the Ohio river, to remove planters, sawyers, and snags from the bed of the Mississippi river, &c.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports—

Mr. Fuller, of Massachusetts, opened the discussion to-day, by a motion to strike out from the first section so much as imposes a duty of one dollar and twelve cents per cwt on iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mallory, of Vermont.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Penn. the committee then rose.

Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move that the house go into a committee of the whole on the contested election of a member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Bailey.)

The house then adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM FRANCE.

New-York, Feb. 27.

By the Howard Packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 15th ult. and give below such extracts as we have room for. The chief item of interest seems to be an armament in the harbour of Brest, supposed to be destined for South America. We do not believe at all in this destination, thoroughly persuaded as we are, that France entertains no purpose of crusading on this continent single-handed; and Spain is yet too much distracted, too poor, and too feeble, to move in such a matter. The ludicrous decree of king Ferdinand, directing that *Te Deum* shall be sung in "his

American domains," in gratitude that his valuable and useful life was spared to his people, would disturb the gravity of any but a loyal Spaniard, to have signed or published. Morillo has passed into France.

London, Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our ambassador at the French court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments which have been preparing without noise in the same port. Capt. Spence, arrived at Davenport from Brest, whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence.—He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, 14 foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes, discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions, which were deposited in the arsenal at Brest. Every thing breathed an spirit of extraordinary activity; the workmen in the yard even worked on Sunday. The squadron fitting out is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new class, carrying 68 guns each, four frigates of the ordinary size, four brigs and five corvettes, in all twenty-six vessels of war. Of this number, four of the line have their masts in, and the other four will receive theirs immediately. The frigates are all ready to sail, and are constantly exercising their crews in the roads. The brigs and corvettes are also ready.

We do not wish to excite alarm; and least of all false alarm; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government gave us the most satisfactory assurance of pacific intentions, and at the same time the king informed Europe, that he was going to send the duke D'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men. It is true, however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accosted by every body for having constantly maintained, that war was inevitable.

From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed, in the spring of 1824, projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823.

This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.—*Courier*.

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday last, states that accounts had been received of the embarkation of 1,800 men at Brest—1000 for Martinique, and 800 for Guadaloupe. It is understood that our ambassador at Paris has received explanations from the French government on the subject of this expedition, who is assured that it is solely intended for those islands, and that it has no relation whatever to the events passing in South America. The same letter states, that the French admiral, recently returned to the Brest from the West Indian station, has declared that complete "anarchy exists in all the South American states; but that although there are to be found in the different provinces partisans of every political sect from royalists to republicans, yet none advocate either the sovereignty of Ferdinand or submission to Spain."—This opinion, coming from such a quarter, together with the speech of the American president, is said to have generally cooled the ardor of the party in the French cabinet disposed to assist Spain in regaining possession of those provinces.—*Times*.

Letters of the 18th ult. from Corfu, announce that all the British vessels cruising in the Levant, have orders to form a junction at Malta, for the purpose of preceeding against Tunis, the dey refusing to satisfy the claims of the British government for the surrender of the Greek slaves. Upon this intelligence reaching the Tunisian vessels, they abandoned the Turkish squadron in the Gulf of Lepanto to hasten to the succor of their sovereign.

Extract of a letter of the 15th ult. from Constantinople:—"The captain Pacha has arrived here with ten vessels in a very bad state, which the shipwrights of the arsenal work at day and night, in order to repair them as early as possible. The Divan meets daily upon the affairs of

the Bosphorus, the King of Greece has had another conference with Lord Stratford, to whom, as usual, he seems to pay much deference. The intelligence of the English squadron having gone to Tunis to demand satisfaction of the Dey relative to the Greek slaves conveyed to Tunis, has produced a strong sensation here. The Christians rejoice at it, but this event will render the navigation of the Archipelago still more dangerous. The violent measures of the Porte, with respect to the coin of the empire, have occasioned the exchange to fall to 172 para."

SPAIN.

In addition to our advices from Spain through the French papers, an arrival from Gibraltar has furnished papers of that place to the 19th of January inclusive. From all accounts it appears that the Spaniards have yet enjoyed but little repose, though guarded by the bayonets of their "deliverers." A Madrid paragraph of the 3d of January says—"It appears that the new ministers had come to a resolution to resign, unless the promised act of amnesty shortly appeared. The French ambassador, residing at Madrid, had received despatches by an extraordinary courier, directing him to urge the king to fulfil the promises he had made some months previous."

Intelligence from Perpignan, of January 3, states, that "Barcelona, Perthus, and Catalonia, in general, are more tranquil, but towards Tarragona the reaction begins to be felt. In several places the authorities, who endeavour to maintain order, have fallen victims to their zeal: it is thus that the Alcade of Valls has just been stabbed."

The president's message at the opening of the present session of congress, was republished in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, on 3d and 4th of January.

Accounts from the Liberator Bolivar, at Lima, are to the 25th of September. There had been much confusion among the patriots, and a revolution in the government; but Bolivar had done much to allay the turbulence of faction, and it was confidently believed he would restore good order and harmony. The royalists were yet in some force in the interior, though there were rumours of some partial success against them, which, if true, it was supposed would compel Canterac to follow the example of Morales. The Peruvian congress has confided the salvation of its republic to the liberator, with all the unlimited faculties which must necessarily be exercised, in order to fulfil this important and glorious trust. The liberator on presenting himself in the hall of congress, amidst millions of acclamations of joy, confidence and gratitude, pledged himself to make the greatest efforts to realize the wishes of his heart and of congress. This body assigned him 50,000 dollars salary during his continuance in Peru; decreeing at the same time the payment thereof in preference to every other claim; but the magnanimous Bolivar modestly refused this provision, stating that he was sufficiently provided for by the salary granted him by the laws of Colombia. A splendid banquet was given in honor of him on the same day by the government.

Private accounts from the north-west coast of America, to August last, state, that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war were stationed at different points on the coast, sending out their boats, in every direction, to intercept the American vessels employed in that trade, north of the latitude of 51 degrees. They have not succeeded in capturing any of these vessels, but had compelled them to avoid the places to which they formerly resorted, in the prosecution of this valuable branch of our commerce.

On the 8th of January, the American citizens, residing at Paris, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by a public dinner, at which Mr. Barret, our consul, president, and Mr. Cabaret, of New Orleans, acted as vice president. The French censors are said to have complained that some of the toasts drank on the occasion were too republican. We also observe that the *Etoile*, a government paper, has lately denounced the United States for having too many public journals.

From a statement in the London Times, of Jan. 5. it is apprehended that the affair of the Topaz frigate is not yet settled, and it is probable the English trade may be suspended—the Chinese appear to have been under the impression that the English government would send out persons to suffer death, as an atonement for those who fell by the fire of the frigate at Lintin. The English fleet were waiting at Macao, until it was ascertained what course the Viceroy would adopt. It will be recollected that the commanding officer of the Topaz was tried and honourably acquitted.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 10.

General Jackson.—The popularity of the hero of New Orleans, increases with perhaps more rapidly than that with which the "caucus candidate" declines. We have before adverted to the change in the public sentiment in this neighbourhood; and from letters received from the western part of the state, we are led to believe that the change in his favour is there not less strikingly apparent. Had the votes of this state been taken a few months ago, Mr. Crawford would probably have obtained a majority over all the other candidates; we have now certainly reason to doubt whether his friends would even equal in number those of Gen. Jackson alone. A letter from a friend in Lincoln county reiterates what we have received from other sources, and our knowledge of the writer enables us to place reliance upon what he says. We select from it the following:—"We must not forget General Jackson; he is a native of our own state. You printers would, in my view, please every good republican in the United States by sounding him more in your papers. The other candidates have had so much place in the papers of this state, that the most worthy Andrew Jackson cannot find room for the first letters of his name. I can safely say, that Jackson would get the vote of this county. Calhoun sounds well; but Crawford is out of the question."

Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania.—In the presidential question which now so violently agitates the political circles, Pennsylvania has been looked to with considerable solicitude. Appearance now indicate that she will declare for Gen. Jackson. At a meeting lately held at Philadelphia, a resolution was passed, recommending to the delegates about to meet in convention at Harrisburg, on the fourth instant, "unanimously to nominate Andrew Jackson as the presidential candidate of the democracy of Pennsylvania." At this meeting several distinguished and influential friends of Mr. Calhoun deserted his cause as hopeless, and attached themselves to the rising fortunes of Gen. Jackson. The same policy has been pursued by several newspaper editors, who hitherto had been warmly engaged in the support of Mr. Calhoun. We may therefore consider him as withdrawn from the contest.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.
DEAR SIR,—Having recently returned from the western part of this state, I have had an opportunity of acquiring a general knowledge of the sentiments of the people in that section, relative to the presidential election. The importance of the question most certainly demands the zealous exertions of every individual interested; and, on occasions of this nature, every one who enjoys the blessings of liberty should feel deeply interested. Well aware of this, it is with the greatest pleasure, divested of every spark of local prejudice, that I can fairly and impartially state to you the popularity of the several candidates for the presidency. It is no doubt very well known to you, sir, that the popularity of Mr. Crawford in the southern and eastern sections of the state, has for some time been rapidly on the decline; the same will apply to the west. Mr. Crawford is far from being popular there; many of his warmest friends have enlisted under the banner of Mr. Adams or General Jackson. Mr. Adams' friends have increased considerably, though their number is not great. Gen. Jackson may with propriety be styled the favorite of the west. The glory of his military achievements has completely veiled every moral defect; so that since the 8th of January, he has been perpetually tossed on the billows of an increasing popularity. Mr. Calhoun's friends have remained permanent and fixed, having in-

creased very slowly; their number is inconsiderable. Mr. Clay's friends are still less, and on the decline.

I remain, &c. H. C. S.
New creek, Orange, W. C. March 4.

The members of the Virginia legislature had a caucus on the evening of the 21st ult. for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president.

The result of the vote for the presidential candidate was—

For William H. Crawford, . . .	139
Joh. Q. Adams, . . .	7
Nathaniel Macon, . . .	6
Andrew Jackson, . . .	6
Henry Clay, . . .	5

After some considerable debate about the propriety of nominating a vice president, it was at length agreed to go into the nomination—the result of which was—

For Albert Gallatin, . . .	131
Langdon Cheves, . . .	30
Nathaniel Macon, . . .	10

The popular sentiment of Pennsylvania, as evinced at public meetings, appears to be decidedly favourable to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the presidency. There is no such indication or concord as to the person to be supported for the vice-presidency. At a township meeting at Harrisburg, John C. Calhoun has been recently nominated for that office; and at a township meeting in Alleghany county, Dewitt Clinton has been nominated.

From the National Journal.

The Presidency.—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Calhoun is no longer a candidate for the presidency, and the knowing ones say that his influence is to be thrown into the scale of General Jackson. Mr. Clay has availed himself of this abdication, and is endeavouring to occupy the ground thus surrendered; but in this, General Jackson will keep him in check, particularly in the west.

The editor of the New York American, remarking upon the great question which now agitates the public mind, says, and in which we perfectly coincide, that "we cannot but consider it a strong evidence of the sound and incorruptible judgment of the people of these United States, that Mr. Adams is hourly gaining strength, and that unsupported by any personal faction, disdaining all intrigues, and relying solely on his qualifications and his services, his final success in the contest for the highest of all earthly honors, is almost beyond the reach of accident."

From the (Trenton) True American.

Congressional Caucus.—On the opposite page we have given at large the proceedings and address of the republican members who met at Washington to recommend candidates for president and vice president. While we do not question the motives of the members composing the meeting, many of whom we know to be upright and honorable men, we doubt the propriety and policy of their proceeding to make a nomination with so small a number as attended,—only about one-third of the republican members. We think they will find in the event that it has done more injury than service to Mr. Crawford; while it sets an example very dangerous to the republican party throughout the Union. For if one third of the republicans in congress may assume to organize themselves, and nominate candidates for their party, so one third of the republicans in our state legislatures, &c. may assume the same authority, "and quite athwart goes all decorum"—minorities exercising the powers belonging to majorities, and claiming submission to their recommendations as "regular nominations!" While we do not approve of the proceedings of the caucus, however, we are willing to consider Mr. Crawford as standing, precisely where he did before, on his own merits; from which we have no disposition to detract.

Mr. Matthew Hinton, a citizen of Jonson county, N. C. met with a cruel death a few days since. He went into a field, where brush and logs were burning, and laid down for the purpose of warming himself. He however unfortunately fell asleep, and his clothes taking fire, he was found next morning, with his flesh nearly all burnt off!

The Baltimore American states, that NIMIAN EDWARDS, Senator from Illinois, has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

On Friday last, the seventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington. Bushrod Washington, esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the territory and settlement of the society near Cape Messurado, on the south west coast of Africa, should be called *Liberia*, and the town laid out there should be named *Monrovia*, "as an acknowledgement of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States." The meeting also recom-

mended the establishment of an auxiliary society in the principal city of each state in the union, and subordinate societies in each county or town in the different states.

By the existing laws of the state of Connecticut, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen, are entitled to a share of the public school money, and are to be numbered annually in the months of July or August for that purpose. We have the authority of the school commissioner, (says the New Haven Register) that there was in the last enumeration a mother and her daughter in the northwest part of the state, who were both entitled to school money.—BEAT THIS WHO CAN!!

A new weekly paper is about being established in New York, to be published by Messrs. Wilder & Campbell, and to be called "The Star Spangled Banner," in quarto form, each number to contain eight pages. The main object is said to be, to publish intelligence relating to the navy and army of the United States; comprising biographical sketches of officers, stations of ships and troops, promotions, changes, &c. the state of public works, &c.

Washington City, Feb. 26.

A letter received in this city from one of the missionaries among the Osage Indians, to a gentleman in this city, affords the following satisfactory information relative to the late outrages of the Indians in that country:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 12.

"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war-ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the nation. They never manifested more affection to us, or more loyalty towards our government in their professions."

Trade of New York.—The arrivals from foreign ports in 1823, were 332 ships, 6 barques, 453 brigs, 399 schooners, and 47 sloops—total 1217. The number of passengers arrived, was 4,999. Of the above arrivals, 1087 were American vessels, 1 Columbian, 91 British, 4 French, 15 Swedish, 1 Danish, 8 Dutch, 6 Hamburg, 3 Bremen, 1 Russian, Haytien, 3 Portuguese, and 3 Spanish. Amount of duties on imports and tonnage, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1823, \$9,958,119 01.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal.—The Elkton Press states, that the canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays is contracted for, and a number of hands employed in clearing the ground.

In the state of Mississippi, a law was passed at the last session of its legislature, which does credit to the gallantry of the state, and, in our estimate, is even more honorable to its intelligence and liberality. By this law, the limits of each and every county are declared to be the prison bounds thereof; thus modified, personal restraint for debt only goes to prevent fraudulent evasion of debt by elopement. By the same law, it is declared that no free white women shall in any case be arrested or imprisoned for debt. This law was objected to by the governor, but when returned with his objections, was passed in both houses by the constitutional majority.

National Intell.

The ship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, experienced very severe gales during the passage. On the 7th of Jan. lat. 48. long. 24. at 10 o'clock at night, and very dark, was run about by a ship or brig, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit. She immediately disappeared, and it is feared she went down with all on board. Lanterns were hung out, but every exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, backstays, running rigging, channels, &c. of the *Manhattan* were carried away, some of the bolts out of her side, bulwarks stove in, the fore yard broken, and other damage done. The *M.* was running W. S. W. at the rate of 10 knots—the other vessel must have been steering E. by N. It was blowing a gale at the time.

The Canadians seem to have taken the alarm at the intimations contained in the message of the president of the United States to congress, in which the freedom of the navigation of the St. Lawrence is referred to. On the 6th ultimo in the legislative council or parliament of Lower Canada, resolutions were adopted, for an address to the governor in chief, remonstrating, in strong terms, against the admission of this right to the United States, &c. and also against the decision of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, awarding to the United States Barnhart's Island, above Cornwall, in Upper Canada, "whereby," say the resolutions, "no practical channel of descent for boats, rafts, or other conveyances by water, is left on the British side of the river, and therefore the communication is placed at the mercy of the said states"—all which matters the governor is entreated to lay before his majesty's ministers. When an address was presented, however, by the commit-

tee, pursuant to the resolutions, it was opposed, and finally postponed.

A Sea Elephant taken.—While a young gentleman was gunning on Saturday last, on the beach at the mouth of East Chester Bay, about 14 miles from this city, he discovered something floating on the water, which he at first, believed to be some drowned person; but upon a nearer examination, he found to be some marine animal, upon which he pursued it for several hours, and at last the animal approached the shore and extended its jaws, presenting a frightful appearance to one unaccustomed to view the monsters of the deep, he discharged his piece directly in its mouth; upon which it bellowed most tremendously, and became so furious that it attacked and beat off the gunner's dog, who had sprung towards the animal the moment it was fired at. The gunner repeated his fire, and the third shot proved mortal. It has since been brought to this city, and proves to be a *Sea Elephant*, weighing upwards of 600 pounds, and measuring about nine feet in length. This animal is rarely seen in northern latitudes. *Philadelphia Paper.*

Medical Premiums.—The Medical Society of the state of New York has offered a premium of \$50 for the best dissertation on "the history, causes, and the treatment of the Hooping Cough;" and the like sum of \$50, for the best dissertation on "the remote and existing causes of Phthisis Pulmonalis;" the dissertation to be forwarded to the secretary at Albany, (post paid) on or before the 1st January, 1825.

Troy, (N. Y.) Feb. 20.

Mr. Leslie's River Glass.—We had intended to notice this simple, but ingenious invention, in our last. It is a tube, that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which bears a proportion to the other end, of about 10 to 1, in diameter. Each end is glazed. The use of it is to examine the bottoms of rivers, &c. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the bottom, is the reflection and refraction of the rays of light upon arriving at the surface.—This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were, into the denser medium, and making use of the light which is in the water where the rays pursue right lines, as well as in the rarer medium of the air. For use in the night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube and descends till the bottom of the cylinder is as low as the bottom of the tube, and there it is secured. In the space between the cylinder and tube, lamps are suspended; the mouth of the cylinder, as well as tube, being glazed. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air, two small pipes, the first from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river it easily examined. The correctness of the principle, on which the value of this instrument depends, has been fully tested by every swimmer, who has opened his eyes under water, and thus discovered what, while his eyes were above the water, he could not discern.

The uses of such an instrument will readily occur. Among other interesting ones, the speedy recovery of drowned bodies is one, and it would doubtless be the means of saving many lives.—Lost property too, may be found, and the impediments to excavation discovered and their removal facilitated.

The name of the inventor of this River Glass is William Leslie, of Lansingburgh, originally from Massachusetts. For a short time past he has been employed in this city. He is well known in this vicinity for his mechanical ingenuity. *[Sentinel.]*

MR. MACON.—We are always happy to hear the voice of the venerable Macon on the floor of congress; it remains us of times long past. This hoary patriarch of legislation, has been at all times a favorite with his brother members, in times of the highest political excitement; and whether he agreed or whether he differed, it was always precisely the same—a favorite he was, and a favorite he will be, to his dying day. What has rendered this man so peculiarly fortunate on the floor of congress, for such a period, thro' such astonishing revolutions of popular sentiment, amidst the rise and downfall of kingdoms, states and empires—Was it an intellect that ranged so large and so magnificent, beyond the sweep of ordinary minds; an overwhelming eloquence, that dazzled into conviction? No! it was something more majestic, more commanding, than eloquence or talents—in one sentence, it was integrity of heart. Mr. Macon carried his title to esteem and love, in his own bosom, in that singleness of heart, that has been his companion through life, and which will not desert him in the season of hoary hairs. We hope often to hear from this character. Distinguished and adorned by all the home-bred, home-bred, hospitable virtues, an age of political life has not impaired one of these properties of the heart, and Mr. Macon remains to the present hour, just the

same unsophisticated character, that he was when he first set his foot upon the floor of congress, and such he would still be, if his life were protracted to the age of Methuselah. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

DEWITT CLINTON.

The following handsome tribute to the character and genius of Dr. Witt Clinton is paid by a member of the Louisiana legislature.

"Look, said Mr. D. at New York. In that state, which ought to be an example to all others, the genius of one man has trampled over all difficulties. The narrow views of the radicals, and the parsimony of mistaken minds, and the clamours of party spirit, have all been dissipated by the light of his genius. He has accomplished the grand object which he conceived and planned, and the canal which he has opened into the wilderness, is an achievement which has surrounded his name with glory, and will transmit it to posterity with increasing brightness. He, said Mr. Dayzac, would always follow the policy of that great man, which has been so successfully developed in the state of New York. He would pursue his footsteps, though at a distance, in the state of Louisiana."

DIED.

After a protracted illness, at Washington city, on the 1st instant, the hon. WILLIAM LEE BALL, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a representative in congress, from the state of Virginia.

MARRIED.

Lately, at the residence of Dr. John E. Wood, in Berrie county, Dr. ALEXANDER W. MEBANE, formerly of this county, to Miss MARY E. C. HOWE, daughter of Thomas Howe, deceased, of the former county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
Feb. 29	26	33	42
March 1	20	46	50
2	32	52	58
3	42	56	60
4	49	53	63
5	32	58	69
6	42	56	64

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society will take place at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 14th instant, for the purpose of apportioning the premiums for the present year.

John Taylor, Sec'y.

March 8. 13-2w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of William & James Adams, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their notes and accounts, or they will be called upon by an officer.

M. Adams.

March 9. 13-3w

WILL BE SOLD.

ON Thursday the 25th instant, at the late dwelling house of Jonathan Davis, deceased, about six miles north of Hillsborough, a Small Tract of Land containing 80 acres, on Eno, about three and a half miles from Hillsborough, one work Horse, a large quantity of Corn, and many other articles too tedious to mention.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Joseph Allison, Executor.

Rachel Davis, Executrix.

March 4. 13-3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS NELSON HOWINGTON, who was bound as an apprentice to the subscriber by the last county court, has by evil advice, been induced to absent himself from my service; this is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

Joseph White.

March 6, 1823. 13-3w

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE.



THIS elegant thorough bred horse, rising one year old, a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nearly sixteen hands high, will stand this season, which has commenced, at my stable, near the store and post-office at Stagville, in Orange county, and will be let to mares at ten dollars the season, five dollars for a single leap, and fifty cents to the groom in every case. YOUNG SIR ARCHIE was got by the celebrated well known horse Old Sir Archie. His dam, who is a large well formed handsome mare, was got by Eagle, who was stated to be a full blooded horse, got by Mr. William Cain's high blooded and beautiful horse Moreau, who was perhaps equal in every respect to any horse ever raised in this state; he unfortunately died soon after beginning his useful services. His grand dam, a full blooded mare, mostly of the good old breed of former days, viz. Jolly Roger, Janus, and Peasbush; she was got by the imported horse Druid, and lately separated from a horse colt got by Old Sir Archie, of good size and promise, of whom something more hereafter may probably be said respecting him.

The subscriber will furnish good pasture, if the season permits, to such mares as are left with the horse, gratis, and when required will feed them with grain at a fair price and will use every precaution to prevent accidents or escapes, let to liability in either case. This young horse covered twenty-five mares last season, and as far as I have been able to learn they all proved to be with foal, with the exception of one or two. I have therefore little doubt he will prove to be a sure foal-getter.

Thos. D. Bennahan.

Stagville, March 1. 13-

LINES ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON,

On his Birthday, 22d February, 1798.

BY J. B. CUTTING.

No pageant we cover, no sceptre decline,
Nor gowgaws that garnish a throne,
Yet Liberty loves, on her own native fire,
To celebrate sons of her own.

Exulting with reason his virtues she sings,
And hallows the morn of his birth,
Who shakes every throne of despotical kings,
And gives a new lesson to earth.

O widely diffuse it, ye winds, as ye blow!
O waft it, ye waves that they fan!
For the choicest of gifts that the Gods can
bestow,

Is the blessings of freedom to man.

Hail, WASHINGTON! thou whom the breath
of pure fame,
With sweeter renown shall perfume,
Than ever embalmed or exalted a name,
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome.

Say, what for mankind did the lord of his
day,
Alexander, that hero, admired?

Let the foe or the friend that he massacred,
say!
Or the beautiful city he fired!

Unprejudiced freemen, examine with me
The actions that made him adored,
Then mention what people the madman set
free,

Or blest by his sceptre or sword,

Did conquering Caesar Rome's senate obey?
Did the legions disperse at a word?

Did Julius retire from the summit of sway,
That saving his country confers'd?

Did Athens, did Sparta, one statesman pro-
duce

To extinguish their feuds by his mind,
Who taught the high import, and hallowed
the use

Of union to Greece and mankind!

Ah! no! if fall'n Greece but one patriot adept,
One leader like ours had enjoyed,
No lover of science and freedom had wept
For science and freedom destroyed.

Hail WASHINGTON! thou, whom the breath
of pure fame

With sweeter renown shall perfume,
Than ever embalmed or exalted a name
In Macedon, Athens, or Rome!

From the Idle Man.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

Home gives a certain serenity to the mind, so that every thing is well marked, and sparkling in a clear atmosphere, and the lesser beauties are all brought out to rejoice in the pure glow which floats over and beneath them from the earth and sky. In this state of mind affections come to us chastened; the wrongs of the world cross us in our doo-path, and we put them aside without anger. Vices are every where about us, not to lure us away, nor make us morose, but to remind us of our frailty, and keep down our pride. We are put into a right relation with the world; neither holding it in proud scorn, like the solitary man, nor are we carried along with shifting and hurried feelings, and vague and careless notions of things, like the world's man. We do not take novelty for improvement, nor set up for a role of conduct; neither despair as if all great virtues had departed with the years gone by; though we see new vices, frailties and follies taking growth in the very light which is spreading through the earth.

Connection with beings of our own household makes us feel our relationship to mankind under the best influences, by cherishing in us kindness towards the good, and pity for the bad, without binding us to the mistakes of the one, or vices of the other. The domestic man has an independence of thought which puts him at ease in society, and a cheerfulness and benevolence of feeling, which seems to ray out from him, and to diffuse a pleasurable sense over those near him, like a soft bright day. As domestic life strengthens a man's virtue, so does it help to a second judgment, a right balancing of things, and gives an integrity and propriety to the whole character. God, in his goodness, has ordained that virtue should make its own enjoyment, and that wherever a vice or frailty is rooted out, something should spring up to be a beauty and delight to the mind. But a man of a character so past, has pleasures at home, which though fitted to his highest nature, are common to him as his daily food. He moves about his house under a continued sense of them, and is happy almost without heeding it.

Women have been called angels in love tales and sonnets, till we have almost learned to think of angels as little better than women. Yet a man who knows a woman thoroughly, and loves her truly—and there are women who may be both so known and loved—will find, after a few years, that his relish for the grosser pleasures has lessened, and that he has grown into a fondness for the intellectual and refined without an effort, and almost unawares. He has been led on to virtue through his pleasures. The delights of the eye, and the gentle play of that passion which is the most

innate and romantic in our nature, and which keeps much of its character amidst the concerns of life, have held him in a kind of spiritualized existence. He shares his very being with one who, a creature of this world, and without the thing of the world's frailties, is

—yet a spirit still and bright,
With something of an angel light.

With all the sincerity of a companion-ship of feeling, care, sorrows, and enjoyments, her presence is as the presence of a purer being, and there is that in her nature which seems to bring him nearer to a better world. She is, as it were, linked to angels, and he feels, in his exalted moments, held by the same tie.

A woman, amidst the ordinary affairs of life, has a greater influence than a man, on those near her. While, for the most part, our feelings are as retired as anchorites, hers are in constant play before us. We hear them in her varying voice. We see them in the beautiful and harmonious undulations of her movements—in the quick shifting hues of her face—in her eye, glad and bright—then fond and suffused. Her whole frame is alive and active with what is at her heart, and the outward form all speaks. And can a man listen to this—can his eye rest upon all this, day after day, and he not be touched and made better? She seems of a finer mould than we, and cast in a form of beauty which, like all beauty, acts with a moral influence upon our hearts. As she moves about us, we feel a movement within, which rises and spreads gently over us, harmonizing with her own.

The dignity of a woman has its peculiar character. It awes more than that of man. His is more physical, bearing itself up with an energy of courage which we may brave, or a strength which we may struggle against. He is his own avenger, and we may stand the brunt. A woman's has nothing of this force in it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate for mortal touch. We bow before it, as before some superior spirit appearing in beautiful majesty.

There is a propriety too, in a woman's mind, a kind of instinctive judgment which leads us along in a right way, and that so gently, and by such a continuous run of little circumstances, that we are hardly conscious we are not going on in our own course. She helps to cure our weaknesses better than man, because she sees them quicker, because we are more ready to show her those which are hid, and because advice comes from her without its air of superiority, and reproof without its harshness.

Men who feel deeply, show little of their deepest feelings to each other. But, besides the close union and common interests and concerns between husband and wife, a woman seems to be a creature peculiarly ordained for a man to lay open his heart to, and share its joys with, and be a comfort to its griefs. Her voice soothes us like music; she is our light in gloom, and our sun in a cold world. In time of affliction she does not come to us like man, who lays by for the hour his proper nature to give us relief. She ministers to us with a hand so gentle, and speaks in a voice so calm and kind, and her very being is so much in all she does, that she seems at the moment one born only to heal our sorrows, and give rest to our cares. That man must be sadly depraved, and as hard as stone, who does not feel all disturbance within gradually sinking away, and a quietude stealing through his frame, to whom such a being is sent for comfort and support.

Of all the relations in life, that of parents and children is the most holy; and there are no pleasures, or cares, or thoughts, connected with this world, which carry us so soon to another. The helpless infancy of children sets our own death before us, when they will be left to a world to which we should not trust ourselves; and the thought of the character they may take in after life, brings with it the question, what awaits them in another. Though there is a melancholy in this, its seriousness has a religious tendency. And the responsibility which a man has laid himself under, begets a resoluteness of character—a sense that this world was not made to idle in—and a feeling of dignity that he is acting for a great end. How heavily does one toil who labours only for himself, and how is he cast down by the thought of what a worthless creature it is all for!

We have heard of the sameness of domestic life. He must have a dull head and little heart who grows weary of it. A man who moralizes feelingly, and has a proneness to see a beauty and fitness in all God's works, may find daily food for his mind even in an infant. In its innocent sleep, when it seems like some blessed thing dropped from the clouds, with tints so delicate, and with its peaceful breathing, we can hardly think of it as of mortal mould; it looks so like a pure spirit made visible for our delight.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says Wordsworth. And who of us, that is not too good to be conscious of his own vices, who has not felt his impurities foul upon him in the presence of a sinless child? These feelings make the best lesson that can be taught a man; and tell him in a way, which all else he

has read or heard never could, how pure is all the show of intellect compared with a pure and good heart. He that will humble himself and give a child for instruction, will come away a better and a wiser man.

Children can make us wiser, they surely can make us better. I do not know a being more to be envied than a pious man watching the workings of children's minds, overlooking their play. Their sagacity, curious about every thing, making out by a quick imagination what they see but a part of—their fanciful combinations and imaginative inventions, creating out of ordinary circumstances, and the common things which surround them, strange events and little ideal worlds, and these all working in mystery to form matured thought, is study enough for the most acute minds, and should teach us not too officiously to regulate what we so little understand. The still musing and deep abstraction in which they sometimes sit, affect us as a playful mockery of older heads. These little philosophers have no foolish system with all its pride and jargon confusing their brains. There is the natural movement of the soul, intense with new life, and busy after truth, working to some purpose, though without a noise.

When children are lying about seemingly idle and dull, we, who have become case-hardened by time and satiety, forget that they are all sensation—that their outstretched bodies are drinking in from the common sun and air—that every sound is taken note of by the ear—and that every floating shadow and passing form come and touch at the sleepy eye. The little circumstances and material world about them make their best school, and will be their instructors and the formers of their characters for life. And it is delightful to look on and see how busily the whole acts, with its countless parts fitted to each other and moving in harmony. There are none of us who have stolen softly behind a child when labouring in a sunny corner, digging a lilliputian well or fencing in a six-inch barn yard, to listen to his soliloquies, and dialogues with some imaginary being, without our hearts being touched. Nor have we observed the flush which crossed his face when finding himself betrayed, without seeing in it the delicacy and propriety of the after man.

A man may have many vices upon him, and have walked long in a bad course, yet if he has a love of children, and can take pleasure in their talk and play, there is something still left in him for virtue to act upon—something which can still love simplicity and truth. I have seen one in whom some low vice had become a habit, make himself the plaything of a set of riotous children, with as much delight in his countenance as if nothing but goodness had ever been expressed in it; and have felt as much of kindness and sympathy towards him as I have of revolting towards another, who has gone through life with all due propriety with a cold and supercilious bearing towards children which makes them shrink and still. I have known one like this last attempt, with uncouth condescension, to court an openhearted child, who would draw back with an instinctive dislike. I felt as if there were a curse upon him. Better to be driven out from amongst men, than to be hated of children.

When my heart has been full of joy and good will at the thought of the blessings of home—at the remembrance that the little which is right within me was learned there—when I have reflected upon the nature of my enjoyments abroad, and cast them up, and found them so few, and have then turned home again, and have found that its pleasures were my best lessons of virtue, and as countless as good, I have thought that I could talk of it forever. It is not so. Though the feeling of home never wearies, because kind offices, and the thousand little ways in which home attachments are always uttering themselves, keep it fresh and full in its course; yet the feeling itself, and that which feeds it, have a simplicity and unity of character of which little is to be told, though they are always with us.

It may be thought that something should be said of the influence of domestic associations on a child, and on its filial attachments. I would not overcast the serenity I now feel but calling up the days when I was a boy—when the spirits were unbroken, and the heart pure—when the past was unheeded, and the future bright. I would not do this, to be pained with all that has gone amiss in my latter days—to remember how poorly I have borne the ills of life, and how thankless has been my spirit for its good.

It is needless to talk of the afflictions of domestic life. Those which Providence sends, come for our good, and the best consolations are found in the abode into which they enter. Of the troubles which we make to ourselves we have no right to complain. Ill-sorted marriages will hardly bring agreement; and from those of convenience will hardly come love. But when the deep and tranquil enjoyment, the light and the playful cheerfulness, the exaltation of feeling, and the clear calm of thought, which belong to those who know each other entirely, and have by nature something of the romance of love in them, are all

told, then will I speak of the troubles of home.

From the New York American.

Whoever makes a trial of matrimony, and experiences in a wife as I have, the value of plain good sense, warm affections, and a practical knowledge of business, will agree with me in advising young men to keep clear of flirting with purple girls of sixteen. However their beauty, vivacity, and youth may charm the sense, it is all a delusion, and the end is always miserable enough. The rose of the cheek soon fades away, and is gone like early dew; gay and lively spirits, with the enchanting graces of figure and movement, sink under the touch of disease, and are lost entirely in a few fleeting years. Mark this, my fair country women, and be studious to lay in such a stock of useful knowledge, such refinements of the mind; and such stores of good nature, as will bind the hearts of your husbands to you, as "with hooks of steel," when those attractions have flown, which at first may have influenced them too much.

Ah, me! these women so like unto angels, so full of allurments, so—but "Who hath not felt how feebly words essay, To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray."

What I was going to say is, women are very dangerous creatures; and I advise all young men, since it is natural and proper to love, and consequently, natural and proper to marry, to be very careful whom and what they are enamoured with. The time will come—I am not going to say since the hey-day in my blood is over, that matrimony is the sepulchre of love, for I know quite the contrary; but the time will come in every man's life, when the heart "and the understanding also," will call for more substantial enjoyment than can be found in faded beauty, and the stale, and worn out arts of fashionable pleasing. I can find no objection to the just admiration of the beauties of "the human face divine;" and, indeed, I should avoid the man, as a dangerous companion, who can look upon beauty without emotion, especially when the qualities of the heart and mind are also worthy of admiration. But a beautiful face, and a weak head; a brilliant appearance, and a depraved heart, those may love who can; my taste lies another way.

Very few young ladies trouble themselves with reflection; and a still smaller number make any use of opportunity for improving their minds substantially, before they number eighteen or twenty years. Juvenile employments and pleasures—cards, dress, and dancing, together with making love, "and all that sort of thing," consume one third of this short life, before sober sense has time to rouse herself, and urge her momentous claims; and consequently it is very rare that a girl is marriageable before she is twenty-two or twenty-three years old. That preparation for the active duties of life, the forming of such habits and tastes as will render a wife and a mother respectable and happy, do not enter into the thoughts of gay and trifling girls. It is therefore utter nonsense for them to marry while the mind is yet in its infancy, ignorant even of what is necessary to personal health, and still more a stranger to the trials and hazards of the nursery, and which must be met with the patience, the tenderness, and the skill of mature years.

Of what worth is the love of a little girl? Can a man of sense and reflection please himself with the thought that he is preferred and admired, no one knows why? Really the converse and the love of a plain sensible woman, independent of the advantages which mature years in a companion are likely to secure, is worth more in one moment, than a "whole eternity" of puerile fondness. I am not combating the sentiment that early marriages best promote happiness, for I believe in it. The question to be settled is, at what period should men and women be esteemed old. Surely women are young at twenty, and men at twenty-two to twenty-five. I cannot answer for other parents, but the young man who persuades my daughter out of my arms before she is eighteen or twenty, must be a very pleasing, kind, good-hearted fellow. If there is any thing pure and holy in human affections, it can be found in the love that warms the heart of a father and a daughter; and when it is broken and placed upon other objects, let reason yield to the demand with due consideration, and nature hallow the event with her warmest, holiest tears.

LABAN.

THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years, is anxious for coming out and to obtain the attention of men. 16—Begins to have some idea of the tender passion. 17—Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection. 18—Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her. 19—Is little more difficult in consequence of being noticed. 20—Commences fashionable, and has a taste for dashing. 21—Acquires more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment. 22—Refuses a good offer, because the gentleman is not a man of fashion. 23—No objection to flirt with any well behaved gentleman. 24—Begins to wonder she is not mar-

ried. 25—Commences serious, and more in her conduct. 26—Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable. 27—Attempts to please the company of rational men. 28—Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income. 29—Almost despairs of entering the married state. 30—An additional attention to dress is now manifested. 31—Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners. 32—Wonders how men can neglect the society of a date amiable woman, to flirt with chits. 34—Affects good humour in her conversation with men. 35—Too jealous of the praises of other women, more at this period than hitherto. 36—Quarrels with her friend who has lately been married. 37—Imagines herself slighted in society. 38—Likes talking of her acquaintances who have married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes. 39—In nature visibly on the increase. 40—Becomes meddling and officious. 41—If rich, makes love to a young man without fortune. 42—Not succeeding, rails against the whole sex. 43—A partiality for cards and scandal. 44—Too severe against the manners of the age. 45—Exhibits a strong predilection for a Methodist parson. 46—Enraged at his desertion, and accuses the whole sex of inconsistency. 47—Becomes desponding, and takes snuff. 48—Attunes her sensibility to cats and dogs. 49—Adopts a dependant relation to attend her menagerie. 50—Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents her ill humor on her unfortunate keeper of animals.

ANECDOTES.

People who are resolved to please always at all events, frequently overshoot the mark, and render themselves ridiculous by being too good.—A lady going to eat plum-cake and candy at a friend's

sleep with the boys.

An English school mistress, who had an obliquity in her vision, asked a child what S, E, E, spelt. The child hesitated. What do I do when I look at you? said the mistress. *Squint*, said the pupil.

Be not too much out of humor with the world; 'tis a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comfort than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness than cruelty.

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